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Old age moves onward, and the next builds up
Cities and gorgeous palaces, where stood
The rude log huts of those who tamed the wild.
Rearing from out the forests they had felled,
The goosily frame-work of a fairer state;
The builder's trowel and the settler's axe
Are seldom wielded by the self-same hands;
Ours is the harder task, yet not the less
Shall we receive the blessing for our toil
From the choice spirits of the aftertime

CONDUCTED BY OTUS.

Lithgow Mercury's (Feb. 26) report of the local Show banquet is a revelation. It shows that Mr. Hoskins proposed the toast of "The King," and also that of "The State Parliament." It shows that the "Labor" Mayor (Robert Pillans, whom Hoskins once called "My friend") was there. It shows that Federal "Labor" member Cann spoke with seeming tears in his voice, and assured Mr. Hoskins that peace-making "was not the peaceable role he would have them believe. They must remember," said the Labor member, "that in dealing with large unions every individual member had a say in the matter of what should be the terms, and a man had to have a very big influence to make a body of men do just as he wished." It shows that "Labor"-member Dooley (whose strike-breaking efforts are still not forgotten) recounted *his* efforts in the direction of "making peace." It shows that "Labor"-member Stuart Robertson (who defended the Carcano men against the "Labor" Party's attack in the courts) said nothing in a great many words. It shows also that "Labor"-Minister Treffe PROPOSED THE HEALTH OF MR. HOSKINS, and "expressed regret that there had been troubles during the year that had not made things as pleasant for Mr. Hoskins as they might have been." "The Ministry," said Mr. Treffe, "very earnestly desired the day when the last would be heard of strikes." . . . He trusted the day would soon come when the fight would be over, and HOPED THAT MR. HOSKINS WOULD HAVE A GOOD FUTURE THERE." Seeing that Mr. Hoskins can only have a good future by successfully stealing surplus values from the Lithgow workers, Mr. Treffe's is quite an appropriate "hope" to fall from the lips of a "Labor" member. Some Lithgow worker might ask Mr. Bob. Pillans or Mr. Dooley of Mr. Cann if a real working-class representative would have appeared at the same banquet table as the victimiser of unionists and employer of scabs. Mr. Treffe might also be asked if a real LABOR Minister would have proposed the health of a scab employer and a grinder of the faces of the wage-workers.

Road-workers who ceased work near Three by way of protest against scab labor were IMMEDIATELY PAID OFF by the N.S.W. Labor Government's district works officer. In other words the unionists were sacked, boycotted, blacklisted by the Labor administration for being unionists; AND THEIR PLACES WERE FILLED BY SCAB LABOR.

Our "Labor" Government is still on the track of the conscript boys, who are being fined and sent to jail. One "cadet," who was sworn at and abused by his "superior officer," was fined £3, with 27s costs, or TWO MONTHS' JAIL. Another lad, who resented the officiousness of a boy corporal, and biffed him, and who also committed the awful crime of going out of the room without the "officer's" consent, was fined £2 7s in all, with the option of 14 DAYS' JAIL. It was sworn in evidence that an officer flogged three other boys with a cane, and the prosecution in this case arose because the defendant refused to submit to a flogging! There is matter here for investigation, and still further reason why boys shouldn't drill.

Lismore wharf laborers refused to work the North Coast boats the other day unless they were paid the same rates as their Sydney comrades. The "union" seamen on the held-up boats and some clerks and "free laborers" did the scab work. At Byron Bay and Ballina the wharries were struck, and "deck hands" and clerks scabbed to slow music.



Judge Higgins, re his inability (and also his disinclination) to order Badger to re-instate the unjustly-dismissed tramway men: "Mr. Badger, has, no doubt, appointed other men to a considerable number, and incurred obligations; and I should be very loth to thrust upon him a number of angry men to take the places of new employees. Even if I had justification, I should hesitate to make an order under the circumstances; but I am glad to have obtained from Mr. Prendergast an undertaking on behalf of the association that all the dismissed men who are still out of employment will resume their functions, if still required by Mr. Badger. This ought to dispose of the wild and ridiculous threats that none will go back unless all are taken back." Now, who authorized Labor-member Prendergast to give Judge Higgins that assurance that some of the tram men would scab on the remainder? And isn't there something significant in the judge's assertion that he wouldn't compel Badger to reinstate the victimised men even if he had the power to do so? The workers must be their own courts if they would win their own battles.

At Leeds (Eng.), Thos. W. Stewart, chemist, was sentenced to three months' jail for having, in the course of a lecture—based on Ingersoll's "The Mistakes of Moses"—declared that "God was not fit company for a respectable man," and for having pictured himself going to heaven and being condemned because he didn't believe the Bible story of Creation, while Crippen and Peace were given harps because they said they did believe. When he was sentenced, Stewart told the judge: "The sentence is worthy of your religion, my lord. Great may be your reward in heaven." J. W. Got., of Bradford, was sentenced to four months' jail for selling a blasphemous pamphlet entitled "Rib Ticklers, or Questions for Parsons."

Steamers going to Brisbane are "scab" vessels, and unionists who do work on them are doing scab work.

The Labor Government has assured the employers that it will make matters as easy as possible for them by fixing the Easter encampment (which will draw the apprentices away from their work) for the holiday period! This is very nice for the "masters," but the boys won't feel flattered when they know that they are to be robbed of their holidays by the Labor Party, so as not to inconvenience the bosses. In any case, the boys should take their holidays.

"There are no class distinctions in the law courts." Of course not. But when Frank Denison Brown, charged with the theft of many thousands of pounds, was remanded from Perth to Sydney, he was allowed to "RETURN ON PAROLE." Guess if Frank Denison Brown had been a hoddie-carrier he wouldn't have been permitted to "return on parole."

The Maoris didn't believe in fighting against men who were hungry. So they sent food supplies to the entrenched and starving British soldiers. After the soldiers had eaten the food and gained strength they came out and killed the Maoris. Craft Unionism is like that! It feeds its enemy and saves its enemy's property from destruction; and then its enemy comes right out and mops up the floor with Craft Unionism.

The Russian ruling class is true to the traditions of the ruling class in all countries. In the famine districts of Russia, people are starving, and lack fuel and clothing. It is winter-time in Russia, and "the authorities decline to open kitchens until the peasants begin to die."

A most unwholesome discrimination is being exercised in the matter of the prosecution of boys who do not attend military drill. Whenever there is influence behind the "recalcitrants," no prosecution takes place. The lads that are singled out for the fining and jailing process are those who are deemed to lack influence and whose prosecution is the least likely to lose votes to the "Labor" Party. As a matter of fact, so great is the number of lads who refuse "duty" that the Government dare not enforce in their entirety the penal clauses of its own Murder Act.

London *Daily News* proclaims a solid truth. That capitalist paper has discovered, re the coal strike now in progress, that "*the miners cannot be coerced, but the owners can.*" Therefore, the *Daily News* suggests that the owners should be coerced into conceding the minimum wage demanded by the miners. The paper recognises that profit-making interests generally will suffer if the great strike occurs, and it also knows that even if the "owners" were coerced into paying the small increase asked for, they could get it back in the long run because they hold the power to lift prices.

London *Times* has printed a special article describing the Australian method of settling strikes; and if the old paper has described the Australian method truthfully, the English people will now know that strikes are settled here by buying over prominent "Labor" members who administer Arbitration chloroform and other scabbery poisons to the unthinking section of the craft disorganised workers.

A Melbourne tramway employee who recently gave evidence in the Badger-Badge case, has been dismissed. But craft unionism—because it is craft unionism—can't hatch any better way to get him back than by taking the matter before the capitalists' Arbitration Court.

The way to do it. Get subs. for THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST.

Sydney Labor Council, most of whose affiliations have scabbed on the Lithgow strikers, is once more endeavoring to "settle" the Lithgow dispute; and to this end the S.L.C. executive is meeting the Chamber of Manufacturers. These meetings are being held in secret, and it may be taken for granted that whatever can be done to SETTLE the strike will be done.

Sydney Ship Painters and Dockers Union decided that its members should not work on vessels declared "black."

When the daily newspapers gave the Australian Journalists' Association (the concern that is more 'tony' than the Writers' and Artists' Union) an all-round rise of 25 per cent. there was much rejoicing among the slaves of the inky way—and especially those slaves who were penny-a-liners, and to whom the vision of a penny-farthing-a-line was like the shadow of a rock in a weary land. But when the first-time penny-a-line men found their contributions cut down by at least one-half, and their incomes consequently considerably reduced, and when the permanent men found that they were to be speeded-up and made to do the work of the penny-a-liners in addition to their own—in other words, made to do double work for a 25 per cent. rise—well, it seemed to them as if the old land was just as weary as ever, and the shadow of the rock was only an illusion. Things will be different when the writers recognise themselves for wage-slaves, and organise industrially and politically on revolutionary lines—along with all the other slaves—for the overthrow of the class that enslaves them.

A most encouraging sign of the growing morality of the community is the fact that there has been a remarkable decrease in the registration of boys under the Conscript Scheme. Of the lads born in 1898 only 17,240 have been registered, as against 37,747 of lads born in 1897. It is to be hoped that all the other departments of crime will show similar satisfactory results.

Judge Higgins has decided that the tramway men of Brisbane were illegally prevented from wearing their badges by Badger, and he has decreed that they must not be prevented from wearing them; but since all who did wear them were sacked, and since Judge Higgins declares that he has no power to reinstate the men who were illegally dismissed, there doesn't seem to be any glorious victory in the incident for the men. It is simply a legal jab in the eye for the Badger brute by one of the Badger's own class, and the class law whose judge jabs Badger immediately proceeds to place a salve on the injured part. The working class must not depend on class courts to fight their battles; they must depend on their own industrial and political strength, organised along class-conscious lines.

The Supreme Court of Madrid has removed the distraint on Ferrer's property, and has ordered the restitution of the property to Ferrer's heirs. This means that Ferrer's non-participation in the events at Barcelona, for which he was executed, has been established.

Mr. Beely's "Crown Lands Bill" provides for homestead farms on a perpetual lease system. There is to be no rental for the first five years, and after that the rent will be $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. for 25 years, with reappraisal every 20 years thereafter. The Bill represents an abandonment of the La-Party Party's "nationalisation" plank; but the professional politicians of the party will be able to persuade the "nationalists" that this is not so; while they will also be able to tell the farmers that the perpetual lease will carry proprietary rights and will be quite equal to freehold. The trend of the Bill will be to create a landed peasantry whose low rental will give them certain advantages as small employers and exploiters. But the trustification of the land will go on all the same.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST is the only revolutionary Socialist paper—the only fighting paper of the working class—in this State. It never shirks a battle; it never hesitates to speak the things it knows. Because this is so, you should circulate it. Send 8d in stamps, and the manager will send you one dozen copies—one dozen bombshells to drop in the enemy's camp.

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Paris Commune Celebration

MONDAY, MARCH 18,

at 8 o'clock.

SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS:

274 PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

Under joint auspices of International Socialist Club and Party.

Songs, Congregational Singing, Short Speeches, &c. Members & Friends cordially invited.

In every historical epoch, the prevailing mode of economic production and exchange, and the social organisation necessarily following from it, form the basis upon which is built up, and from which alone can be explained, the political and intellectual history of that epoch. —KARL MARX.

The Great Coal War.

BY H. E. HOLLAND.

LONG millions of years ago the giant ferns and great forest growths of the Carboniferous Period of the Primary Epoch lifted their towering heads into the stifling atmosphere, and gathered in the carbon dioxide that hitherto made life impossible for the air-breathing animal. Then, while other millions of years rolled backward into the illimitability of eternity, those great primeval forests became submerged, and sank into the depths of the earth, there to store the gases they had drawn from the atmosphere, until after at least 30 millions of speeding years, man should dig and delve and burrow into the black depths to release the imprisoned gases—to give freedom to the stored-up sun-flame; and, having digged the coal out from the depths, to light with it the streets of the towns and the world's great cities; to set the huge furnaces of wealth production roaring, to start the great wheels revolving and all the huge machines of the world's factories whirling and burring; to drive the flying trains that link up and annihilate land distances; to send the great steamboats ploughing through the oceans and bringing together the uttermost ends of the earth; and in a thousand times ten thousand other ways hastening the achievements of Science, and making life bright and beautiful and luxurious—FOR THE FEW.

The many, who digged and mined, have yielded up their innumerable lives on the altar of the Profit-God. The treacherous white-damp floated unheralded and unseen through the subterranean tunnels—and men died. The deadly black damp broke loose, and the thunder of the explosion rolled through the mine, the earth rocked, the roof crashed down—and men died. The flood waters poured into the workings—and men died. The history of coal-mining is a history of huge profits reaped by men who never worked, of grinding poverty and violent death reaped by men who did work, of weeping widows and orphaned children.

And now, these men—who have not yet learned the immensity of their own power—these men on whose toil all the producing powers of the world rely—are demanding a minimum wage—such a sorrowful pittance—of 7s 6d a day. Never a unit of them but produces from 25s to 30s (and more) worth of values every

day he works. And to secure this pitiful dole, the miners are compelled to cease work! And, in resistance to their modest demands, is ranged all the coal-owning wealth of the British Empire.

The great strike evidences the growing class-consciousness of the British workers. Their demonstration of splendid solidarity, the hampering disadvantages of craft organisation notwithstanding; the awakening of the spirit of working-class internationalism, as demonstrated by the promises of moral support on the part of the miners of France, Belgium, Germany, and other lands—all go to proclaim the fact that pressure of environing economic circumstances is drawing the wage-workers of all countries towards that solidarity of action that grows out of a recognition of an identity of interests.

From afar we watch the Titanic struggle that convulses the British industrial world—the struggle of Right against the Might of Wrong; and a great and overwhelming lesson is borne to us from the field of conflict; and that lesson is that, after all, the British worker is being taught by the British Capitalist that not the German worker, not the French worker, not the Belgian worker—not the Jap. worker, not the worker of any other country—is the enemy of the British worker; but that the real enemy is right on the spot—right inside the gates, entrenched behind the economic walls of ownership and directing his attack from the castle of Privilege. In other words, those who are now denying the British coal-worker the very right to live, and who would starve the coal-worker's wife and children to compel the coal-worker's surrender, are not foreign foes, but Englishmen—English property-owners.

Therefore, even if the miners' demand for the sorry minimum should fail, and if the present cessation of work by a million and a half of men should do nothing more than convince the British worker that his mission is to destroy Capitalism and abolish the capitalist, the workers will have moved right up to where the gates of Privilege are locked by working-class ignorance across the highway of Human Progression, and before our awakened class-consciousness

The locks shall burst asunder,
The hinges shrieking spin,
When Time, whose hand is thunder,
Lays hand upon the pin.

Sydney.

On Monday, March 18, a special demonstration will be held at the Socialist Headquarters, 274 Pitt-street, Sydney, to commemorate the Paris Commune. There will be congregational singing and other musical items. Holland and others will speak, and the meeting will be held under joint auspices of Club and Party.

Next Tuesday a special meeting of the Branch will be held to elect and instruct delegates. Sunday's Domain meeting was a good one. Rees, James, Riley, and Walsh were the speakers. Next Sunday H. E. Holland will repeat his Balmalm lecture on "The Story of the Ages."

At Market-street on Sunday night, there was a magnificent meeting. Chambers, Slade, and Grant delivered excellent addresses, and nearly 200 papers were sold.

H. E. Holland is to leave for New Zealand as soon as is possible after the Easter Conference. Before H. Scott Bennett left Melbourne, en route for London, he received letters from the Auckland Branch of the Socialist Party, urging him to return to that city. At Adelaide he found a cable awaiting him to the same effect. He then made such arrangements as were possible with regard to his ticket to London, and started on the return journey. He reached Sydney on Wednesday of last week, and left by the steamer for N.Z. the same day. He was looking well.

Balmalm.

Grant was the principal speaker at Rozelle on Saturday night. M. Moore (chair), Rees, and Sloan also spoke.

On Sunday night at Rowntree-street there was a huge crowd to hear Holland speak on "The Story of the Ages." Sloan was chairman, and the meeting was a splendid success. The following resolutions were carried with enthusiasm:

Moved by Bowden, seconded by E. Talbot: "That this meeting of residents of Balmalm hereby call on the Government of N.S.W. to immediately release J. W. Roche."

Moved by Hainsworth, seconded by McLeod (of the P.L.L.): "That this meeting of residents of Balmalm emphatically protest against the action of the Municipal Council of Balmalm in seeking police assistance to suppress free speech by the Socialists at the request of a person under a false name."

The meeting concluded with three hearty cheers for Roche. The police remained neutral, only applying their activities to traffic arrangements. A collection of 11s 10d was taken for the Defence Fund. Papers sold out.

We are indebted to the *Industrial Worker*, Spokane, for the idea embodied in this week's cartoon.

Arms and the Socialist.

Labor Party Sold by its Leaders.

Fisher and Pearce Convicted of Treachery.

BY W.R.W.

MANY working men are supporting the Federal Labor Party's Conscription Scheme under the impression that the Australian conscript army and navy will only be used for purposes of defence and never for outside or foreign aggression; and that the trainees, being workers, cannot be compelled to aid in strike-breaking or crushing revolt.

That this impression is not very well founded some recent utterances of those at the head of the scheme will tend to show; and after all is said, workers who support the compulsory training scheme are supporting the Labor Party leaders, who, in turn, are impelled towards complete military and industrial conscription by the militarist and journalistic hirelings of imperial Capitalism.

If this were not so, and if the conscript forces were to be controlled by genuine friends of the workers, it would still be an objectionable and dangerous scheme, for no man can really be trusted with the control of such a vast fighting engine as a conscript army and navy. The power is too great and dangerous to be put into the hands of any politician, even if he be well-intentioned. But when it is to be controlled by men who are allying themselves with the people's enemies, and who are deliberately scheming to bind them hard and fast with the fetters of imperial Capitalism, then it is time for those who see the moves of the game to speak out and let the workers know how treacherously they are being sold by those in whom they have placed their trust.

The Defence Act will not be administered by those who hold anti-militarist views. It will be administered by their opponents, the militarists, who are the authors of the Act, the trainers of the boys, and the manufacturers of the army. The German military system is their model, their ideal fighting machine. It is towards some such system that Labor leaders here are traitorously conducting their dupes. It is towards the German system that Earl Roberts is pushing the British, and for an idea of what that means to the worker, read what General Ian Hamilton says ("Compulsory Training," pages 43-44):—

"The book 'Jena or Sedan,' written as it is by an officer of high repute amongst his comrades, renders available to the world at large a convincing picture of the German military system, with its advantages and drawbacks. Therein the reader may study the working of the greatest engine the world has yet seen for the manufacture of a particular type of human intellect and body. He may watch it turning out sealed-pattern citizens by the hundred thousand; backs straightened, chests broadened, clean, obedient, punctual, but, on the other hand, weakened in their individual initiative."

"Yes, conscription is a tremendous lever—the proud are humbled; the poor-spirited are strengthened, the national idea is fostered; the interplay of varying ideals is sacrificed. Good or bad, black or white, all are chucked indifferently into the mill, and emerge therefrom no longer black or white, but a drab, uniform khaki."

All this is being traitorously done in full view of the anti-militarist Laborites who are supporting compulsory training in the belief that it is in the interests of the workers, yet they do not seem to see it.

Senator Pearce, Labor Minister for Defence, in a recent speech in the Senate, said: "The Government are quite prepared, if circumstances show it to be necessary and advisable, to take action to prevent the law being thwarted, and also to deal with those who incite to disobedience." We must be all "drab khaki" or nothing.

A few days later the Minister said: "We have not only to think of foreign aggression but also of aggression from within."

Whether the attack comes from without or within. . . . At present, as far as I know, the only way by which the Commonwealth is able to protect itself against domestic violence is by its Defence Force."

This should open their eyes and alarm those of his followers who contend that the citizen army can never be used to put down what the enemies of the workers describe as "domestic violence."

As relating to the contention that the future Australian army cannot be used for purposes of foreign aggression, read what the Minister for Defence said on January 5, at Nowra, N.S.W. He is speaking for the Labor Party and the anti-militarists who support his scheme of compulsory training when he says: "The fleet was to be ready in 1912 or 1913, and the Government was anxious to get along with the training of young Australians, who were to serve in the years to come; and they wanted the Admiralty to give them the necessary officers without delay. . . . As a result of the Imperial Conference in London, in which he personally took part, an association had been formed BY WHICH AUTONOMOUS FLEETS SHOULD COME TOGETHER IN TIMES OF STRESS. Good co-operation was hoped

from their Canadian brothers, as well as Britain—a help, small it might be to-day, but big it might be to-morrow." (*Sydney Morning Herald*, Jan. 6.)

A *Daily Telegraph* report says:—"He referred to the necessity of pushing on with naval and military matters, and touched upon A RECIPROCAL AGREEMENT entered into by Great Britain, Canada, and Australia, whereby the national independence would be secured by the contracting parties, and yet cohesion established at any time. An arrangement entered into by the Mother Country and her great and growing dominions would, he ventured to say, play an important part in the future in promoting peace, and ensuring the progress and development, not only of the British Empire, but of the nations of the world."

There is nothing in the above to suggest that this Labor leader has any idea that the Australian defence forces should be used only for the purpose of defending Australia. It seems, on the contrary, that a "reciprocal agreement" was entered into by Senator Pearce and the other Australian delegates with the militarists of Britain and Canada, to ensure united action whenever that is deemed necessary.

We are thus pledged to take part with Britain and Canada in any enterprises which British statesmen may describe as tending to "ensure the progress and development" of the British Empire.

N.Z. Federation of Labor.

To the Miners' and Watersiders' Unions of Australia, and All Interested.

FELLOW-WORKERS.—Greetings from the New Zealand Federation of Labor, which is anxious to link-up with the unionists of Australia for the common protection and advancement.

The New Zealand Federation of Labor stands for Industrial Unionism, and embraces within its membership the Miners', Shearers', and Waterside Unions of New Zealand, together with certain Tramway, Laborers, and other Unions. The Federation has become widely known as the militant organisation of labor, and in New Zealand is the fighting expression of working-class solidarity in the spirit of "an injury to one is the concern of all."

Recognising the evil of obsolete sectional methods in industrial warfare the Federation also realises that national boundaries should not hamper working-class aspirations, and is therefore desirous of bringing about an understanding between the workers of New Zealand and Australia, in order that each shall assist the other in wage wars.

At a meeting of the Executive of the Federation in December last the advisableness of the miners and watersiders in each place co-operating for the common benefit, and specifically to prevent anything approaching organised scabbery, was discussed at length, and as a result it was considered imperative that the Australian unions concerned be at once approached. An appeal to the unions of the Federation resulted in the necessary funds being forthcoming in order to send Mr. Robert Semple, organiser, to put the whole question before you, and he is empowered to meet you and say much which cannot be included in a circular-letter.

Whilst Mr. Semple's mission is chiefly to secure an agreement in relation to mine and waterside workers in so far as an industrial trouble may expand from one land to the other, it is also a mission to advocate the consolidation of the Australasian working class upon the lines of Industrial Unionism.

Considerable interest has been shown by the press of New Zealand in Mr. Semple's mission, and we may add that no man in the Labor movement of New Zealand has attracted so much notice as the comrade we now commend to your fellowship, in the full assurance that he will be fraternally welcomed and cordially aided in his work.

Yours in the fight,

P. C. WEBB, President.

J. GLOVER, Secretary.

Wellington, Feb. 28, 1912.

Bob Semple in Sydney.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Semple reached Sydney on Tuesday of last week, and visited The INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST office and the International Socialist Club. On Friday of last week they left for the Bathurst district, "Bob's" birthplace, where they intend to put in a short holiday.

It will, we hope, be possible to organise a Protestant Hall meeting for our comrade before he returns to the land of geysers and volcanoes. An interesting interview with him will appear in our next issue.

Sydney Propaganda Fixtures.

SATURDAY.

Benwick-street, Leichhardt—Young (chair), Slade, James, Wright.
Sewtown—Walsh, Duffield, Harrison.
Rozelle—Grant.

SUNDAY.

Domain—Rutherford (chair), Holland.
Market-street—Chambers, James, Riley.
Sewtown—Harrison, Duffield, Walsh.
Balmalm—Hainsworth, Bowen.

Craft Unionism.

And the Evils that it Develops.

BY A TYPO.

"A friend should bear his friend's infirmities,
But Brutus makes mine greater than they are."

THAT the time is opportune to commit to the tomb of history the dead and obsolete form of Craft Unionism, and rear in its place the newer Industrial Unionism, throbbing with the life of the revolution, was never better exemplified than when on a recent Saturday the N.S.W. Typo. Association turned down an appeal for funds to help the Brisbane strikers, their wives and children.

In the N.S.W. Typo. Association there is ample evidence of that petty parochial spirit that Craft Unionism develops. No friends are known outside the narrow limits of the Typo. circle, and there is a positive disinclination to consider any of the infirmities of their fellow-workers.

Instead of gladly responding to the call for aid, and thus demonstrating its sympathy with the workers now engaged in fighting a phase of the world's working-class struggle for emancipation, this union, with its buoyant bank balance, rejected a proposal to vote £100 from its funds, and thereby did something calculated to help the employing class.

Let us help ring in the new order that teaches us that an injury to one is an injury to all, that sweeps away existing craft divisions, and makes possible the welding of us together in one great army of fighters with common interests and standing shoulder to shoulder to fight our common foe. When this time comes, we shall not have to witness the sorry spectacle of a union nursing its huge funds while distressed wives and children of better men are calling for help.

The Typo. Association is a typical craft union. Its executive officers have the "legal mind" and the "constitutional way" that gladdens the heart of the Employers' Federation. They do not believe in the general strike or any other strike. Indeed, they preceded the discussion on the question referred to by reading to the meeting something that sounded very much like the Riot Act, so fearful were they that some Hotspur might seek to break through their mean conservatism.

The Queensland Typo. Union and the unions in the other States form the Australasian Typo. Union. Before any separate union can resort to the dreaded strike it must first notify headquarters. The rapid developments in Brisbane did not permit of this; and the paltry pretext was seized as an argument against voting them any assistance. You see the "legal" mind in that action. But what the Typo. members did not see was that if the Brisbane Typos. had not come out with the other 42 unions they would have had to SCAB on their fellows and sacrifice their manhood. They saved their manhood and joined in a strike unique in our history for its evidence of working-class solidarity.

Industrial Unionism is surely needed to broaden the outlook of some Sydney unionists. Let them learn the lesson from the Brisbane Employers' Federation. It does not divide on craft lines. It knows no sectionalism. ONE UNION is its motto, and it operates on two fields—the industrial and the political. It has two branches or departments. One meets in the office of the Employers' Federation; the other in the Q. Parliament.

The Q. workers forgot in the past to win on the revolutionary political field—just as and because they neglected to organise on the revolutionary industrial field, and their efforts were less effective as a consequence.

The old unionism has outlived its usefulness, and is fast becoming more and more reactionary. What is wanted to-day is united economic and political action, and we can never have these while the workers are divided on the craft lines of the Typo. Association and the Sydney unions generally.

Finally, remember, the wives and children of the Brisbane strikers are in distress, and the Sydney Typos. have refused them bread.

One of the most corrupt and outrageous decisions ever arrived at by a N.S.W. Government was when the McGowen-Holman horror emphatically and impudently refused to let the Lithgow strike prisoners out of jail, and said it was quite right they should be in jail.

Arthur Griffith's Works Dept. isn't lacking in colossal impudence. It actually wrote to the Sydney U.L.U. asking that body to supply scales to take the place of union men who struck against Arthur's sweating rates at Kosciuszko, and who were accordingly cursed in an exceedingly loud voice and called industrial outlaws by that freak politician.

Poet E. J. Brady was a recent visitor at Sydney headquarters.

Norman White had only been at work at Cobarr a few days when he met with an accident, in which his hand was crushed. The *Western Age* says it will be three or four weeks before he can resume work.

The way to win: Get subscribers for THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST.

Broken Hill Notes.

BY WATCHER.

THE Silver City interest at present centres around the pending strike of the Hotel, Club and Restaurant Employees. Last Sunday the Employees Union issued an ultimatum to the employers that if they did not concede the terms of the union log by that day week they would cease work. The employers as a body up to the present have given no notice of their intention to pay the union rates, but twelve employers, acting individually, have consented to pay the new rates.

The increase demanded amounts to an all-round rise of 6s. It is only recently that the proprietors have raised the price of board 2s per week, without giving any better conditions to their employees. Many of the girls are working 60 and more hours a week doing the most laborious work.

The B.L.F. was acting as "arbitrator," but the employees recognised as the arbitration conference proceeded that it was futile for them to go further in that direction, as they had everything to lose and nothing to gain.

The A.M.A. pledged its financial and moral assistance on condition that the union will have nothing to do with the Wages Board, and all the local unions have given notice of their intention to support the strikers.

"Watcher" was informed by one of the H.C.R.E.U. officials that the Bread Carters Union would not supply any of the scab houses with bread during the strike, and, of course, to be consistent, the Butchers' Employees' Union will have to take similar action. Then the Municipal Employees Union will certainly not assist the employers by removing night-soil from houses where scabs are employed.

Last night many unionists were to be seen looking for new lodgings and empty houses, after being informed by the various proprietors that they would not pay the union rates.

One noticeable feature of the union log is its extreme moderation—56 hours per week for females and 58 for males! All other workers on the Barrier are working 48 hours. An A.M.A. delegation to the H.C. and R.E.U. urged them strongly to stand out for 48 hours, but this they have failed to do.

One little dodge of the employers was to circulate a petition amongst the employees to the effect that "we, the undersigned employees, desire a secret ballot to be taken and to decide by majority in favor of or against striking or submitting the dispute to conference or arbitration." At the Australian Club Hotel this "petition" was circulated by the proprietor's sister, and the girls were informed that it was an order of the union for them to sign. The petition got into the hands of an official of the H.C. and R.E.U. and he immediately settled the frame-up.

The employees appear solid, and will be out in a body this evening, if the employers do not give in at the last minute. If the craft unions here take a class-conscious stand and refuse to be union scabs, victory is certain to result.

Craft unionism on this field is organised to the acme of the perfection of craft unionism, and "Watcher" will take a keen interest in the conduct of the various crafts and craft union leaders during the strike.

Craft union leaders here boast that this is "the home and centre of militant unionism." We shall see—when the test is applied. Anyhow, may the employees win.—25.2.12.

[The strike has since eventuated, the employers conceding the union terms after a cessation of work that only lasted two or three days.—Ed.]

Senator Pearce and Garden Island.

IN his official reply to Mr. Robert Howe, M.P., re an article recently printed in this paper concerning the horrors perpetrated at the Garden Island naval prison, Senator Pearce declared that the "writer of the article displays so much bitterness, and his statements are so inaccurate and misleading that they are not deserving of consideration."

It will be noted that Senator Pearce does not instance one particular in which our statements are "misleading and inaccurate." He simply makes a bald assertion, which is a very convenient way of dodging an ugly proposition. After the publication of "The Garden Island Horror," we received communications from men on the Australian Station to the effect that our statements were true in every particular. Surely the men who have been there are better qualified to speak than is Senator Pearce. We now challenge Senator Pearce to point to one statement in that article that is misleading and inaccurate, and we tell him that he does not speak the truth when he makes that unsupported assertion. If he will guarantee that the men concerned will be given their discharges from the Royal Australian Navy, we will undertake to place witnesses on oath in any court he selects to prove to the hilt every statement made in "The Garden Island Horror."

Moreover, and incidentally, would Senator Pearce dare to deny that the food supplied to the men in the Royal Australian Navy is inferior to that supplied to the inmates of the State jails?

Adelaide Notes.

BY INDUSTRIALIST.

THE strike of the chemical workers still continues, and the incidents occurring in connection with the strike all emphasize the futility of sectional unionism. A few days ago the steamer Shintu Maru arrived from Japan with a cargo of superphosphates, but the Port Adelaide wharf laborers refused to unload the cargo. A meeting of the executive of the wharf laborers' union was held, and a resolution was carried instructing the men to unload the boat, and the Chemical Workers' Union then inserted an advertisement in the press stating that any man handling superphosphates was scabbing. When the men noticed the advertisement they ceased work, and refused to scab even at the behest of their executive officers.

The U.L.U. members at Wallaroo have also ceased work, demanding 9s per day minimum, and, with the exception of a few of the clerks, who are scabbing, all the men have ceased work. The executive of the Union Mortuary proposed to the employers that the questions at issue should be considered by the State Conciliation Board, but the employers turned the proposal down, and proposed that the men should return to work at the present wage and allow the matter to be settled by a Wages Board about next August.

Recently the fire fighters of the Holy City formed a union of all the firemen of S.A., and appointed officials from among their own ranks. The officials were deputed to wait on the Fire Brigades' Board and ask for certain concessions which the men desired. For a time matters proceeded smoothly, but the chairman of the Fire Brigades' Board (one Frinsdorf) developed the same autocratic tendencies that affect Tramway manager Goodman, and two of the officials of the union were discharged. The union then decided to affiliate with the Union Mortuary, under the mistaken idea that they would have some backing. On Thursday last the men were paraded at the head station and informed by the Superintendent that they would be given until 6 o'clock the next evening to decide between their union and their jobs. When 6 o'clock on Friday arrived the Superintendent and Frinsdorf, the chairman of the Board, made the discovery that the men had unanimously decided to stick to their union and leave their jobs. The Fire Brigades' Board then climbed down some, and stated that they had no objection to the men forming an "association" amongst themselves, provided they did not affiliate with any other union or unions, and Frinsdorf graciously offered himself as their president; but the men declined with thanks, stating that they would not allow the Board to dictate to them as to their methods of organisation. Frinsdorf stated that if the men were allowed to affiliate with the Union Mortuary there would be a possibility of them being called out on strike by the Mortuary. This only demonstrated how little Frinsdorf knew of the Union Mortuary. If he desired his men not to strike at any time, he should have urged them to affiliate with the Mortuary. The men were out on strike until yesterday, when, owing to the intervention of the now famous strike "settler," R. P. Blundell (who is only second to W. M. Hughes), and J. Gunn, the men decided to accept the terms offered by the Board, and to allow the question of affiliation with the Union Mortuary to drop. Probably after hearing president J. Gunn and R. P. Blundell from the Mortuary, the men discovered how useless an affiliation with such a body would be.

When addressing the men on Monday last Styles, Labor (?) M.L.C., said, "I am sure there are no revolutionary Socialists among you, and none of you desire to blow up the fire brigade station." Labor (?) member W. D. Ponder is a member of the Fire Brigades' Board, but he was conspicuous by his absence from the Board meetings during the trouble, and he refused to meet the men whilst they were on strike.—20.2.12.

Answers to Correspondents.

WATCHER, Broken Hill.—Received Wednesday of last week—too late for last issue. Post to reach us Mondays.

G.A., Howard, Q.—Next week.
E.C., Gloucester; W.S., Turross; M.O.D., Perth; L.E., Melbourne; E.C.E., Ipswich; T.M., Melbourne; J.D., Plattsburg; W.T.N., Richmond, S.A.; H.R., Sandwell, S.A.; A.B., Mulgee; A. McL., Clifton.—Received. Thanks.

C.J., Randwick.—The editor is responsible for the cartoons that appear in this paper, just as he is responsible for whatever else appears in it. Therefore, the editor is the guilty party in the matter of the cartoon you complain of. We note with interest that you think "the Socialist Party should fire the person responsible for that scandalous and scurrilous picture." What's wrong with getting Senator Pearce to order out a company of conscripts to shoot him? But, really, doesn't Mr. McGowen teach that commandment in the Sunday School? And isn't our presentation of Mr. Pearce's attitude the correct one?

Maintenance Fund.

W. Layley, Sandford, Vic., 10s 6d.

International Socialist Club.

The next monthly meeting will be held on Thursday, March 14, 1912, at 8 p.m. Business: Re new premises and general.

K. G. DRUMMEL, Secretary.

S.F.A. News & Notes.

National Executive.

THE Ad. Council met on Monday, March 1, when there were present: Winspear and Rutherford, Sydney; Slade, Newtown; McKelvie, Balmain; and Holland, gen. sec.

Correspondence was received from Broken Hill, asking Council's permission to place a certain resolution before Conference; from Hawthorn Branch, asking permission to place new rule on agenda; from W.A. Socialist Party, enclosing report of unity conference; from R. S. Ross, introducing R. Semple.

Resolved that Broken Hill and Hawthorn be notified that the Council has no power to give the permission asked for, and that the branches concerned be advised to instruct their delegates to ask Conference to permit their resolutions to be dealt with as a matter of privilege.

Resolved that W.A. Conference report be filed.

Resolved: That the Administrative Council of the S.F.A. heartily welcomes comrade Semple to Australia.

Resolved: That Adelaide Conference commence its sittings on Easter Monday.

Resolved: That the Administrative Council of the S.F.A. place on record its appreciation of the action of J. W. Roche in going to jail rather than pay an unjust fine, imposed because he insisted upon the right of free speech.

Leichhardt-Annandale.

A successful meeting was held on Saturday night, when Knight (chair), Young, and James were the speakers. Great interest was taken in the addresses, and James dealt ably with questions asked by the audience. Literature sales were good.—Yours.

Broken Hill.

At the fortnightly meeting on Sunday, Feb. 25, correspondence was received from the Passive Resisters' Union, N.Z., re fighting conscription; from S.L.P., Sydney, stating that body intended to protest to L.S.B. and also to Congress against the Labor Party's delegation to Vienna.

It was resolved to obtain 1500 stickers to carry on the anti-militarist fight.

A resolution was carried unanimously congratulating the Hotel, Club, and Restaurant Employees Union on the stand they were taking to increase their wages, also assuring them of our whole-hearted support, and urging them to strike out for the uncompromising surrender of the employers to the whole of their demands.

The literature committee was instructed to obtain 150 copies of Haywood and Bohn's pamphlet on "Industrial Socialism."

Comrade B. Kahn, of N.Z., was welcomed by the meeting.

Comrade E. A. Giffney is leaving the Hill this evening for the Holy City, enroute for W.A. Giffney is one of the oldest members of the Branch, and a rebel out and out.—J. J. O'REILLY. (25.2.12)

Newtown.

Saturday night's meeting was a moral victory for Socialism. There was a good attendance, Slade opening with a rattling address, and after the meeting had been going some time the P.L.L. opened up within a few yards of our speakers, with Stuart-Robertson, Keegan, and Hollis, M.S.L.A., and three or four lesser lights on their platform. Comrade Walsh was the hero of the occasion. By sheer sound logic and plucky persistence he wore down the five best speakers on the P.L.L. side, including the local member, Stuart-Robertson, who opened up by abusing the Socialists, but was badly defeated by Walsh. Duffield gave the L.P.-ers all the hatching they asked for, and Chambers followed with good matter. Having tried all their speakers, the P.L.L. people started them off again, and the two meetings proceeded, without police interference until 11. Previously the police insisted on the Socialist meetings closing at 10, but apparently it makes all the difference when L.P. men are the speakers.

The Labor Party submitted a resolution in favor of restricting the power of landlords, and when the show of hands was called for about 150 were held up. Walsh immediately called for a vote in favor of the abolition of landlordism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth as advocated by the International Socialists, and from 100 to 500 enthusiastically responded.

Three cheers for Revolutionary Socialism and three more for Walsh, made the Bridge ring, and also made one of the Labor members declare that he would do his best to suppress the Socialist meetings at Newtown.

Sunday night's meeting was also very successful, with splendid literature sales.—ANNIE DUFFIELD, sec.

Party Premises Fund.

Already acknowledged, £18 18s 11d. Donations for collection 22s. Mrs. E. O'Brien 5s. P. Llanche 2s 6d. Total, £20 7s 11d.

Press Fund.

Already acknowledged, £140 12s. Collectors: Club Social (Feb. 24) 8s 3d. Collected at Club Social (March 2) 15s 3d. Total £141 15s 3d.

PIONEERS! O PIONEERS!

All the past we leave behind;
We delouch upon a newer, mightier world, varied
world;
Fresh and strong the world we seize, world of la-
bor, and we march,
Pioneers! O Pioneers!

We detachments steady throwing,
Down the edges, through the passes, up the moun-
tains steep,
Conquering, holding, daring, venturing, as we go,
the unknown ways,
Pioneers! O Pioneers!

We primeval forests felling,
We the rivers stemming, vexing we, and piercing
deep the mines within;
We the surface broad surveying, we the virgin soil
upheaving,
Pioneers! O Pioneers!

See, my children, re-olute children,
By those swarms upon our rear, we must never
yield or falter,
Ages back in ghostly millions, frowning there be-
hind us urging,
Pioneers! O Pioneers!

On and on, the compact ranks,
With accessions ever waiting, with the places of
the dead quickly filled,
Through the battle, through defeat, moving yet
and never stopping,
Pioneers! O Pioneers!

All the pulses of the world,
Falling in, they beat for us, with the workers'
movement beat;
Holding single or together, steady moving, to the
front, all for us;
Pioneers! O Pioneers!

Life involved and varied pageants,
All the forms and shows, all the workmen at their
work,
All the seamen and the landmen, all the masters
with their slaves,
Pioneers! O Pioneers!

Lo! the darting bowling orb!
Lo! the brother orbs around! all the clustering
suns and planets,
All the dazzling days, all the mystic nights with
dreams,
Pioneers! O Pioneers!

These are of us, they are with us,
All for primal needed work, while the followers
there in embryo wait behind,
We to-day's procession heading, we the route for
travel clearing,
Pioneers! O Pioneers!

O you daughters of the people!
O you young and older daughters! O you mothers
and you wives!
Never must you be divided, in our ranks you are
united,
Pioneers! O Pioneers!

Not for delectations sweet;
Not the cushion and the slipper; not the peaceful
and the studios;
Not the riches safe and palling, not for us the
tame enjoyment,
Pioneers! O Pioneers!

Do the feasters gluttonous feast?
Do the corpulent sleepers sleep? have they locked
and bolted doors?
Still be ours the diet hard, and the blanket on the
ground,
Pioneers! O Pioneers!

Has the night descended?
Was the road of late so toilsome? did we stop dis-
couraged, nodding on our way?
Yet a passing hour I yield you, in your tracks to
pause oblivious,
Pioneers! O Pioneers!

Till with sound of trumpet,
Far, far off the day-break call—hark! how loud
and clear I hear it wind;
Swift! to the head of the army!—swift! spring to
your places,
Pioneers! O Pioneers!

—WALT WHITMAN.

Dora B. Montefiore.

MRS. DORA B. MONTEFIORE, who sailed from Sydney on Jan. 29, has had a remarkable and strenuous career. She began her public work by womanhood suffrage agitation in Sydney some 20 years ago, when she was associated with Miss Rose Scott and other advocates of the suffrage. This work of agitation she continued in England in later years; and in 1903, 1904, and 1905 had her furniture sold for refusing to pay income tax, on the constitutional plea of "no taxation without representation." On the last of these occasions, she refused to admit the bailiff who came to distraint for income tax, and was besieged in her house at Hammersmith for six weeks, at the end of which time the bailiff, with the assistance of men with crowbars and axes, broke down, in the King's name, the front door, and removed sufficient of the furniture to cover the amount of the tax.

In 1906 she went to Holloway Jail, with nine other suffragist prisoners, for speaking aloud in the lobby of the House of Commons, and demanding "Votes for Women." The magistrate before whom they were arraigned on a charge of "using violent and abusive language," wanted to bind them over to keep the peace, but the women declared that the police had failed to prove the charge, and refused to be bound over. They were removed to jail in "Black Maria," and were locked up along with drunkards, prostitutes, and thieves.

In 1899, Mrs. Montefiore joined the British Social-Democratic Party, and served for several years on its executive. In 1909 and 1910 she was hon. secretary of the Adult Suffrage Society, which circulated every Union Branch in Great Britain on the "Union of Adult Suffrage," and started the movement which is culminating now in the Bill of the Liberal Government to accept of the Womanhood Suffrage Bill to be brought in

by the Government. She has spoken on Socialism and Suffrage in most of the countries of Europe; and in 1910 visited the United States for the same purpose.

Mrs. Montefiore was a delegate from the Social-Democratic Party at Stuttgart in 1907, and at Copenhagen in 1910—both at the Socialist Women's International Congress and the International Socialist Congress.

Coming to Australia in the beginning of last year, she threw herself energetically into the revolutionary Socialist movement, and on the platform and in the press proclaimed an uncompromising message of class-consciousness. When, on the eve of May Day, the editor of THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST broke down, she cheerfully assumed the position of honorary acting-editor (a position in which she received splendid assistance from W.R.W. and other writers). Like her voice, her pen was cultured, with scientific class knowledge back of the culture, and all the broadening influences of internationality that world-travel brings; and under her able guidance THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST more than held its own; while our bourgeois ruling class and its Labor (?) Party administrators were considerably startled and not a little shocked when the Party sent forth the Anti-Militarist Manifesto, penned by her.

Mrs. Montefiore has visited many lands—most of the countries of the world, in fact; and in all lands she has done great work for Socialism. But in no land has she done more magnificently for the revolutionary movement of the working class than in Australia—in no land will her name be more honored in the shining days of the future, when the people proclaim the Socialist Republic, and the triumph of the motto she gave us: "EDUCATION TOWARDS REVOLUTION."

Adelaide Notes.

BY INDUSTRIALIST.

Now that the elections are over and the Labor (?) Government has passed into oblivion, industrial unrest is again manifested in the Holy City. Recently the members of the barmen's section of the Liquor Trades Union presented the licensed victuallers with a log, wherein they demanded increased wages and better working conditions. Conferences were held between representatives from both sides, when conditions of work were fixed upon, and it was agreed that ex-Mayor Cohen (whom the secretary of the Liquor Trades Union described as "a good Labor man") should arbitrate on the question of wages and his decision should be final. One of the conditions agreed on was that the licensed victuallers should engage their men through the union.

On Friday last the licensed victuallers' secretary communicated with the Liquor Trades Union, stating that the licensed victuallers objected to this clause, but that they were willing to agree that all barmen engaged by them should be compelled to become members of the L.T.U. within 14 days. The barmen would not agree to this, and on Saturday a rather novel strike was begun.

The brewers decided, at the request of the of the union, that the hotels should not be supplied with beer until they arrived at a settlement with the Liquor Trades Unions. The Waverley Brewery attempted to supply beer, and their employees were called out. The strike lasted until Wednesday last, and Bung's stock of the amber fluid was extremely low. A conference was held and a settlement arrived at, and the "strike" declared off. It is stated that it was agreed that the men engaged by Bung should be compelled to become members of the union within seven days after being engaged, so that the net gain to the union was that the men in future employed would become unionists 7 days earlier. The net gain to the majority of the publicans was many pounds, as when the "strike" occurred they immediately raised the price of beer.

The employees of the Adelaide Chemical Works and the Mount Lyell Co. are on strike for a minimum wage of 9s per day; the members of the U.L.U. at the Wallaroo works were also instructed to cease work and demand the same rates, but they have not yet complied. The members of the Hairdressers' Employees Union, who were exempt from the Early Closing Act, are demanding shorter hours, and they have decided that if their demands are not acceded to by Saturday next they will give master a week's notice that they will cease work until their demands are granted.

The feeble efforts of the craft unions are greatly assisting the propaganda of the I.W.W., which is making rapid headway.—22.2.12.

"The greatest givers of the world are the working class. They give away four-fifths of their product to the capitalists."

Socialists do not believe in dividing up. They want it all.

"Many a man screams for help when he ought to be helping himself."

"We don't bring the dawn, but we can wake up when the dawn is coming."

Work, for the light is coming. Get subs. for THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST.

Vancouver & its Unemployed
Sydney Man in Free Speech Fight.

BY PERCY HURST.

We are right in the thick of the class struggle here. It reached the crisis to-night when street speaking was stopped by the police a week ago to-night three of us got together and decided to have an unemployed demonstration. There are probably ten thousand men unemployed here, and many of them are on the verge of starvation and have no place to sleep in. The cost of living is very high. While speaking in the streets we asked the men who had nothing to eat and nowhere to sleep to hold up the right hand, and we were surprised at the large number of hands raised. Then we advertised that a mass meeting of unemployed would be held on the cricket ground about half a mile from the main part of the town, on Monday last. We were a little dubious about many turning up on account of the ground being out of the way, and were surprised to find a roll-up of at least five or six thousand people. I spoke for about 30 minutes, mostly giving statistics of the wealth wasted by the rich in providing luxuries for pet dogs, etc., and the awful condition of the toilers. It had a good effect, and several other speakers followed with short talks until about 3.15 (the meeting had started at 2), when we formed a procession and marched through the main streets, then to the city hall to interview the mayor. That official came out and addressed the crowd, promising to do something for the deserving, but he said the hoboes would be driven out of the town.

This gentleman was elected to office a week ago for the first time, and during the election campaign he said the bread line was a disgrace to Vancouver, that there was plenty of work on the streets for the unemployed, and that they ought to be made to work.

We formed a committee for the immediate relief of the unemployed, and secured an empty church for some of the men to sleep in, and also got several donations—two stoves, eight bags of potatoes, and other smaller items.

We determined that, if the mayor did not come through, we would parade the streets until he did. We announced at our meetings our intention of sending copies of resolutions passed all over Europe, giving a true account of the state of the labor market here.

Every meeting was attended by an army of detectives.

At the Trades and Labor Council meeting another delegate and myself asked for support for the unemployed movement, and were promised every possible aid. Besides, the Council donated 25 dollars for organising purposes.

Nothing being done by the City Council, we had another parade on Thursday. We had a banner bearing the inscription: "Vancouver's unemployed demand the right to live." In this march there were about 20 collectors, and they collected 76 dollars.

Next day one of the committee phoned to the mayor, asking him to use his influence to secure another empty building. The mayor replied that he would do nothing for the unemployed, and that he intended to put down all meetings and parades with a strong hand. When this was known, one of our speakers, addressing two thousand men, asked how many would fight for free speech, and told them not to put up their hands unless they meant business, and I think every hand went up except those of the detectives and the reporters. The speaker then told them to tell the City Council to get plenty of rocks and hammers ready. Another I.W.W. man spoke, and said the workers built the jails, and they would now live in them. Every speaker that followed spoke in the same strain.

I did not think the authorities here would ever attempt to stop free speech because there are more agitators here than in any place I have ever seen. Besides, the jails are overcrowded already with "vagabonds" and hold-up men. More than half-a-dozen burglaries or hold-ups have been reported every day for the last month, and the city officials had to put on extra police to try and cope with them. Two hold-up men were caught last week, and were each sentenced to 15 years and 15 floggings.

There are hundreds of men here ready to fight for free speech. They will not be able to accommodate them in the jails. I expect they intend to club the discontented out of the town, as they have been doing in Aberdeen recently.

I was told by a couple of uniformed individuals to-night to go to hell where I came from—that I was not wanted in this country. I told them the world was my country, and then another of their number came up and shoved me along. A few of our men were arrested; but we are going to hold a meeting to-morrow, and probably a large number of us will follow them.

There is also a free-speech fight on in San Francisco.

I will write again later. I have had copies of THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST and N.Z. Socialist papers from the Western Clarion office.—20.1.12.

Get going. Form a branch of the fighting S.F.A. in your centre.

International Notes.

France.

The debate on the interpellation on foreign affairs ended in a motion of confidence in the Government being carried by 440 votes to 6. The Socialists, some Socialistic Radicals, and the Conservatives abstained from voting.

The Socialists have no illusions on the tendency of the new Government combination, which is the consequence and symptom of the decomposition of the Radical Party, which has been going on for years.

Comrades Vian, Dumont, and Barritaud have been condemned by the Court to six months' imprisonment each for anti-militarist propaganda among soldiers. An enormous meeting of protest was held on the Sunday following, at which the condemned men spoke, and a strong resolution against the "lois scelerates" was carried.

Germany.

The capitalist papers are irritated by the large number of congratulations received by the Social-Democratic Party from abroad, and describe them as manifestations of delight on the part of the enemies of Germany.

The *Hamburger Echo* relates that a very old comrade, Johann Nikolaus Faden, who was 86 years of age and suffering from a severe cold, expressed the wish to vote at the recent election, saying it would probably be the last time. The Party put a carriage at his disposal; he drove to the polling station and recorded his vote. On the return drive he collapsed and was carried by some comrades from the conveyance to his bed, where, half-an-hour later, he died. Faden had passed most of his life in the ranks of the fighting proletariat, and there he remained to the end, faithful unto death.

Norway.

Our Norwegian comrades carried on a more intense propaganda during the past year than ever before. The organisation has grown enormously everywhere, and with it the number of subscribers to the Party Press. The central organ, *Socialdemokraten*, at Christiania, had 14,000 subscribers at the beginning of last year; now it has over 20,000—a great number considering that Christiania has only 250,000 inhabitants.

Switzerland.

A conference of the Social-Democratic Party, held recently at Zurich, occupied itself with the question of Socialists taking part in a bourgeois Government. The Party in the Canton Zurich has long been represented in the Government by comrade Ernest, but has not won any more seats, and the conference decided not to claim the seat now vacant in view of the fact that the working class and the party are not yet strong enough to give their representative in the Government sufficient support.

A similar decision was taken to a Party conference held at Berne on the same day as the other. The Grutliverin members, who are in favor of "practical" policy, moved that the claim raised six years ago for representation in the Government should be upheld. But they were defeated, and a motion of the Party Executive not to take part in the Government elections as long as there is no proportional representation or other guarantees of independence of the ruling Party was carried by 79 votes to 19. As these guarantees are not likely to be given within measurable time, this decision means a repudiation of Ministerialism.

The Party has two representatives in the Government of the Canton Bale and one in St. Gallen.

South Africa.

A big reception is being worked up by the S. African Socialists to welcome Mrs. Montefiore.

In the *Voice of Labor* comrade Crawford is carrying on a vigorous campaign in favor of a united South African Socialist Party.

Russia.

People are getting accustomed to the fact that almost every member of every Socialist newspaper is visited with draconic punishment. Fines of 300 to 500 roubles or imprisonment of perhaps several years for the editor are being imposed. Or the latter is banished and the paper suppressed. It costs the Russian workers untold sacrifices to support the few organs which serve their political, economic, and trade union interests.

The Marxian weekly, *Svesda*, publishes a retrospect of its first year's work. Of the 34 numbers published during the year 11 were confiscated and 6 visited with fines, which totalled to 2,650 roubles.

The engineer Peters, who in 1905 was banished to Siberia as the leader of a revolutionary organisation, and escaped later under most romantic circumstances, recently arrived at Moscow, where he was re-arrested and again sent to the interior of Siberia, to Obdorsk. He leaves a wife and five children.

Printed and published for the Proprietors, the International Socialist Club, by Henry Edmund Holland, at 61 Goulburn-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.